

Mapline

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The Newberry Library*

Number 90

Spring 2000

“Every Map Tells a Story” The Thirteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography

The old adage asserts that “Every picture tells a story.” And since maps are specialized types of pictures, we could say that every map tells a story, too. But what would we mean by that? There are certain types of traditional Mesoamerican maps that relate the foundation myths and legendary histories of the communities that made them. Battle plans, in a similar fashion, narrate the tactics and fortunes of combatants in space and time. Historical atlases, sometimes with the assistance of only minimal text, chart the expansion and contraction of nations and empires. But do *all* maps tell stories? And if so, how? These were the questions that drew us to organize the Thirteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography on the subject of “Narratives and Maps.” Our audience of approximately 150 scholars, librarians, and members of the

general public found this to be one of the more challenging, entertaining, and stimulating in the Nebenzahl Lecture series, which the Smith Center and the Newberry has hosted since 1966.

The list of works concerned with the relationship between maps and literature grows ever longer each day. (Reviews of some recent publications in this area may be found later in this issue on pages 13-14.) And so, it seemed to us that a Nebenzahl series on the entire field of maps and literature might be too broad. We chose, then, to focus on the narrative and storytelling properties of maps and the ways in which maps are deployed in narrative works.

Holman’s *Handbook to Literature* (1972) defines narration as one of the four types of composition, along with argumentation, description, and exposition.

According to Holman, narration may be stripped down to almost the sparest chronology of events, but usually incorporates description necessary to develop characters, set scenes, and so on. The handbook adds that “the chief purpose of narration is to interest and to entertain, though...it may be used to instruct and inform.” Two points

Some of the speakers for last fall’s Nebenzahl Lectures gathered for a snapshot during Friday evening’s reception, hosted by the University of Chicago Press. From left to right: Mark Monmonier, William Sherman, Bob Karrow, Jim Akerman, Mercedes Maroto-Camino, Jeffrey Peters, and Garrett Sullivan. Not pictured here are Jeremy Black and Theodore Cachey.





Left to right: Ken Nebenzahl, Penny Kaiserlian (University of Chicago Press), and Smith Center Director Jim Akerman.

emerge from this definition that challenge our usual conception of the map and its relation to the study of narrative.

First, we are used to thinking of maps as representations of space rather than of time. Indeed, defining spatial relationships and helping people operate in space is what mapmaking is supposed to be all about. A common metaphor compares a map to a photograph, a snapshot showing some portion of the earth at a moment frozen in time. How is that we can think of them in kinship to a literary form which, at its roots, is concerned with chronological relationships? Yet maps can and do illustrate change, processes, and events. The sample of maps described in the small exhibit we prepared to accompany the lectures, reproduced here on pages four through twelve, illustrate some ways this can be done. A recent *Cartographica* monograph, *Mapping Time* by Ren Vasiliev (1998), outlines some other techniques for representing time in a cartographic context.

Holman's assertion that narratives are usually intended to entertain rather than to inform poses another problem. Students of cartography have long preferred to view maps primarily as informative documents, and most current cartographic writing is concerned with improving maps' ability to communicate geo-

graphical information. Certainly this will and should remain a concern of cartographic studies. But the record of this century—in which we are both entertained and informed by animated television weather maps and form our perceptions of places through attractive tourist maps—reminds us that a map cannot be reduced to a spatial collection of facts. Much of what one learns from maps emerges from the stories they tell.

When I extended the invitation to the panel of eight scholars, I asked them to ponder several questions that fall under the broad rubric "how do maps narrate?" I did so, recognizing that, coming as they do from different disciplines (including history, geography, and various language and literary disciplines), each would have their own agendas, definitions of narrative, and views about cartography's capacity for narrative. And I did so, recognizing that some of these questions—coming as they did from a geographer and cartographic specialist—would not at all be the types of questions that particularly interest literary scholars. Our goal, however, as with all of the Nebenzahl Lectures, was to stimulate dialogue among the disciplines concerned with a relatively new field of cartographic study, not to reach specific or comprehensive conclusions. In this, I think the Lectures succeeded.



From left to right: Roger and Julie Baskes, Jossy and Ken Nebenzahl, and Marian Shaw.

In this issue, our talented editor, Kristen Block, has assembled several features related to the "Narratives and Maps" theme, including the images and captions from a small exhibit we mounted to accompany the Lectures. See our features, "Of Webs and Nets" and "Recently Published" for additional Internet and published sources related to the topic. We hope that this issue of *Mapline* will stimulate further interest in this exciting area of study.

The eight lectures presented in October are currently being edited for publication, which we expect will be taken on by the University of Chicago Press. As always, the Nebenzahl Lectures were made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Nebenzahl. We should like also to acknowledge the continuing support of the University of Chicago Press, which once again organized a magnificent reception on the second evening of the lecture series.

James R. Akerman

Director, The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center
for the History of Cartography
The Newberry Library



Keynote speaker Jeremy Black delivered a provocative discussion of the creation of historical atlases on the opening night of the lectures.

PROGRAM OF LECTURES

Thursday, October 28

James R. Akerman (The Newberry Library)

Welcome and Introduction:

"Cartography as a Narrative Form"

Jeremy Black (University of Exeter)

"Historical Atlases as Narratives"

Friday, October 29

Mercedes Maroto Camino (University of Auckland)

"The City and the Book: Urban Representation from Christine de Pizan to the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*"

William Sherman

(University of Maryland, College Park)

"Plotting Empire in English Renaissance
Travel Narratives"

Garrett Sullivan (Pennsylvania State University)

"The Atlas as a Literary Genre: Reading the Inutility
of John Ogilby's *Britannia*"

Jeffrey N. Peters (University of Kentucky)

"Allegorical Maps and the Writing of Space in
Seventeenth-Century France"

Saturday, October 30

James R. Akerman (The Newberry Library)

"Regional Identity and the Narrative Organization
of Space in Early Atlases"

Theodore Cachey (University of Notre Dame)

"Print Culture and the Literature of Travel:
The Case of the *Isolario*"

Mark Monmonier (Syracuse University)

"Cartographic Narratives, Openness, and
the New Technology"

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Narratives & Maps: Historical Studies in Cartographic Storytelling

The Accompanying Exhibit

Each of the maps in this exhibit has a narrative aspect. Though diverse in appearance, content, and function, each is employed, either explicitly or implicitly, in telling a story. Some of these stories are fictions, and in one instance the geography depicted is entirely imaginary. Others relate specific historic events or narrate history on a grand scale. Still others explore terrain narratively and sequentially in the same way that a traveler experiences space, in the order dictated by his or her route and the passage of time. Cartography frequently utilizes textual annotations or works in tandem with accompanying pages of text that flesh out its narratives. Many of the maps on display here, however, rely primarily on graphic devices and effects to set scenes and to represent movement and change. Whether these pictures are truly each worth a thousand words is for you to decide.

Abraham Ortelius, "Argonautica," in *Parergon; sive, veteris geographiae aliquot tabulae* (London, 1606). Edward E. Ayer Collection.

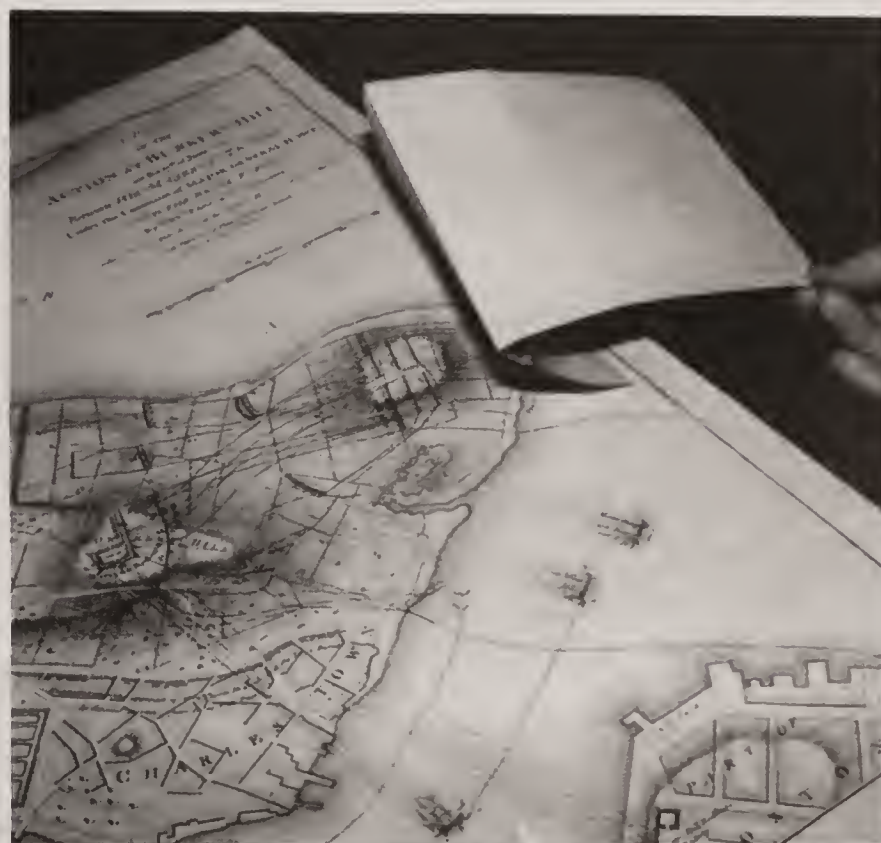
The *Parergon* ("additional ornament") was the first historical atlas, begun as a supplement to the 1579 edition of Ortelius's world atlas, the *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. The maps of the *Parergon* illustrate the Greek, Roman, and Egyptian worlds, as well as the mythical past, and were the result of Ortelius's own research (all the modern maps in his atlas were the work of other cartographers). In extensive texts on the versos of the maps, Ortelius summarizes the events depicted and describes his sources. For the voyage of Jason, he accepts the pseudo-Orpheus account that takes the voyagers north, up the Don, to the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans and back to the Mediterranean through the Pillars of Hercules. Like the ancients, Ortelius accepts the voyage as historical fact, rendered more obscure, but no less believable, because of mythical accretions.





Thomas Page, *A Plan of the Action at Bunkers Hill, on the 17th of June 1775* (London: William Faden, 1775). General Collection.

The inherently fluid disposition of troops on a battlefield has always been a challenge to cartographers. A common solution is a series of maps showing the situation at different times. Page's plan of the Battle of Bunker Hill, however, employs a novel flap (see right), enabling him to show, with a kind of animation, both the initial movements of the British troops (on the flap) and their final taking of Warren's Redoubt (on the map proper). But reading between the lines of the "References" we see that the narrative, like the battle itself, is ambiguous. Part of the "Rebel Defences" proved "Musket proof," and one group of infantry "had not been able to force the enemy." In fact, although the British took the hill and occupied Boston, the Americans proved spirited fighters and twice drove back Howe's best troops. Despite the loss, American morale rose.



John Ogilby, *Britannia...or, an Illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales by a Geographical and Historical Description of the Principal Roads thereof* (London: the author, 1675). General Collection.

John Ogilby's book of the roads of England and Wales has been called "the founding publication of a distinctive genre," the modern road atlas. The particular genius of the strip map format Ogilby adopted is that it narrates every stage of a particular route, pointing out each landmark and crossroad along the way, keeping track of the miles passed, and even commenting on the nature of the countryside. Here, we are looking at the second of two plates showing the way from London to Norfolk. Ogilby intended the

atlas to form part of an ambitious *English Atlas* of the entire world. That plan called for a companion atlas of English counties, modeled after those of Christopher Saxton and John Speed, that was never completed. The result was a single volume that graphically emphasized pathways of movement throughout the country instead of its local divisions, at a time when domestic travel for business or pleasure was increasing rapidly.



Cristoforo Buondelmonte, *Incipit liber Insularum Arcipelagi* (manuscript, Italy, ca. 1450). Collection of Kenneth Nebenzahl.

Books of islands (*isolarii*) were a popular literary form in Renaissance Italy that combined maps of islands with geographical and historical text. Buondelmonte's maps and lively text, originally composed around 1420 for his patron, became a best seller of sorts in Italy. More than 60 manuscript copies survive, and printed copies and enlargements of his concept were published until the end of the seventeenth century. The Buondelmonte manuscripts consisted of about 70 maps of islands and port cities and text that form a tour of the Archipelago. The copy here includes a fine map of Constantinople a few decades before its Ottoman conquest.



LIBRO

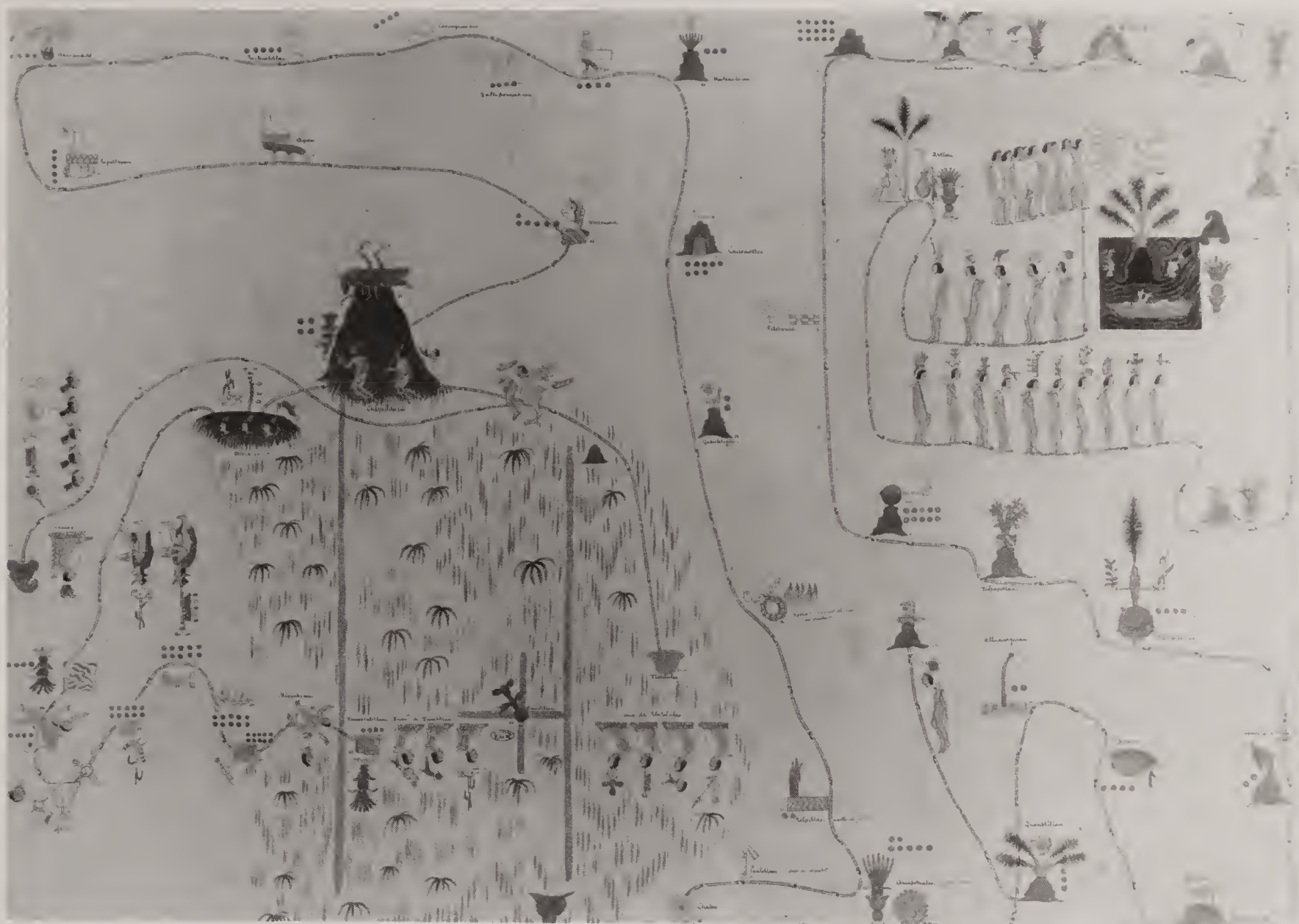


Oltra di q̄sta seguita Characara da glisolani così nominata, laquale ha papagal-
li molto maggiori, che appo noi gli fasciani non sono, liquali hanno tutto il cor-
po rosco & l'ali de diuersi colori depinte, Et è da Caniballi posseduta. per tramò-
tana, a questa non molto se dilunga l'Isola Martinina, che solamente e da femine
habitata, lequali a uno loro certo tempo nell'anno terminato, con gli Canibal-
li se congiogliono, & poi che al tempo del parto peruenute sono, se mascolo, par-
tuniscono, passati li tre anni, a l'Isola di Caniballi lo mandano, & s'è femina, per
se la tengono, & le loro habitationi sono caue sotterranee, nellequali se alchuno
huomo, fuor del tempo che e per loro terminato, con esse congiunger si uoiesse,
fuggono, & dentro di quelle cauerne, con le lor faette si difendono.



Benedetto Bordone, *Isolario* (Venice, 1534). Edward E. Ayer Collection.

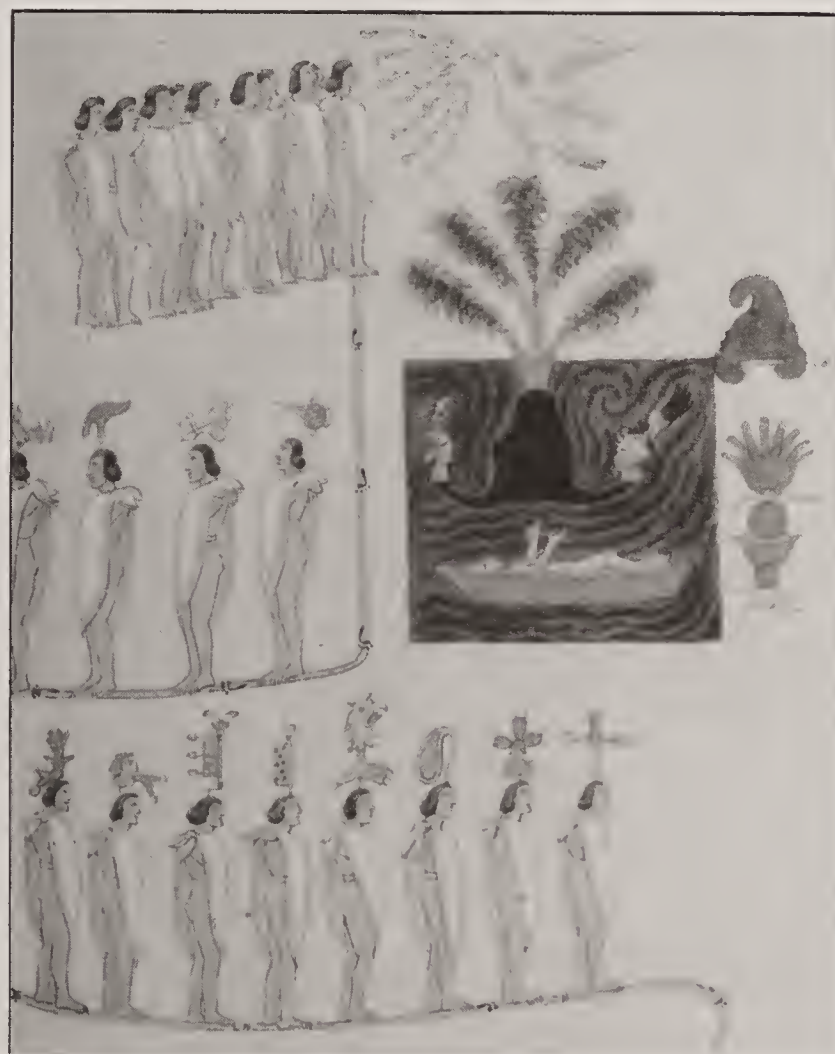
Benedetto Bordone's *Isolario* greatly extended the geographical range of the concept by adding maps of islands from all over the world. This copy of the second edition shows Bordone's maps of the Caribbean islands of Guadalupe and Martinique. Although each map is oriented by means of an eight-point compass rose, the maps are concerned with evoking the landscape of the islands rather than with navigation.



Mapa de Sigüenza. (manuscript copy 1831, original ca. 16th century). Jean Frederick de Waldeck Collection.

Part map, part graphic history, the *Mapa de Sigüenza* depicts the migration of the Aztec peoples from their traditional hearth in Aztlan, generally supposed to be in northwestern Mexico and represented here by the rectangle of water at the upper right. The Aztec exodus probably began at the end of the ninth century and lasted several hundred years. Their route (shown by the traditional footprint symbol) is highlighted with glyphs for particular places and events. They tarried for some time at the mountain of Chapultepec ("grasshopper hill"), which lies in the center of modern Mexico City. Finally, in about 1325, they settled at Tenochtitlan in the Valley of Mexico, symbolized by the cactus near the middle of the marshy area at lower left. Here they were to live and prosper for two hundred years before being incorporated into the narrative of Spanish conquest.

At the beginning of this story's narrative, the Aztec tribal bird-god (shown here above the island city) appears to the Aztec people, commanding them to leave their island home of Aztlan.

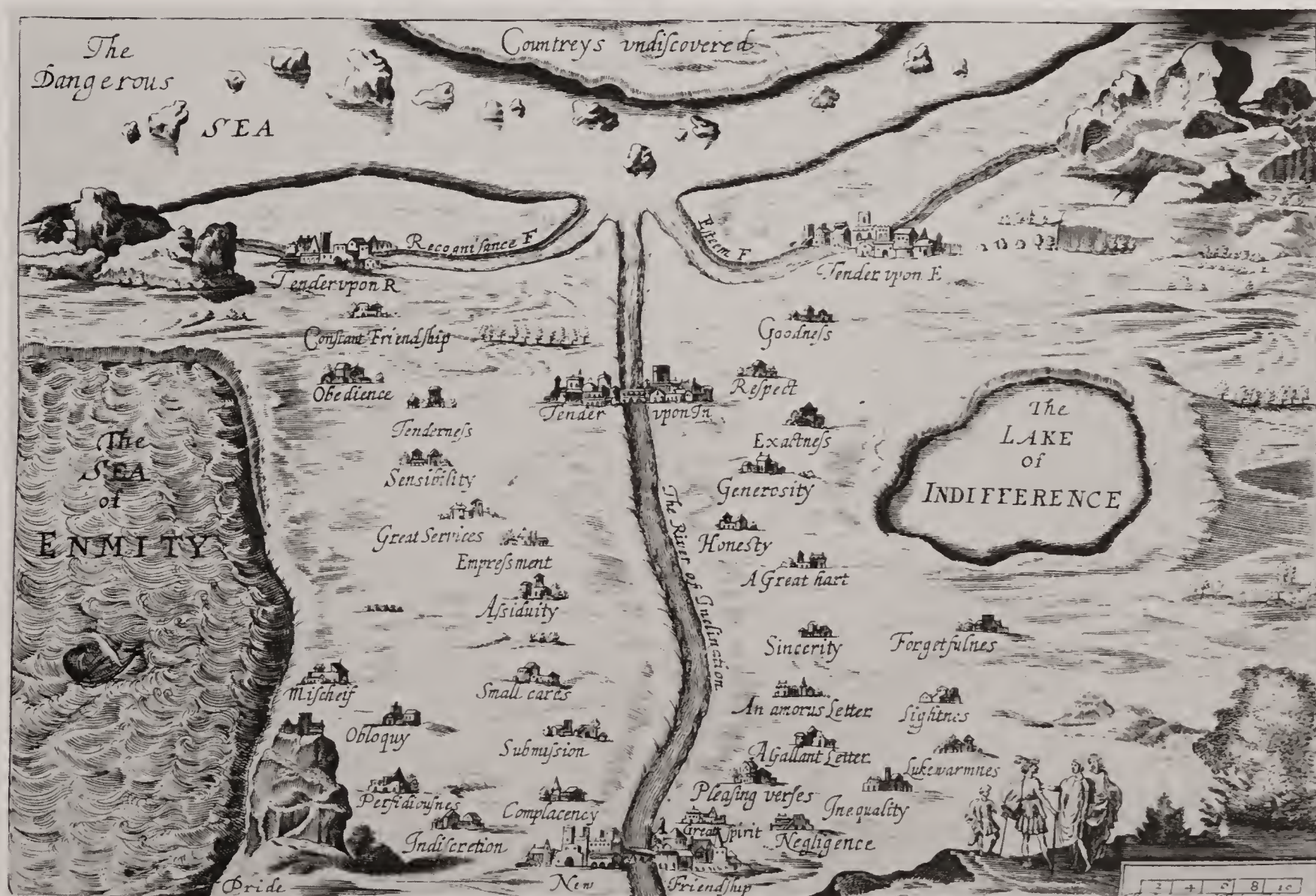


Anon., "Olisippo quae nunc Lisboa, civitas amplissima Lusitaniae," in Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg, *Civitates orbis terrarum* (Cologne, 1572-1618), v. 5 (ca. 1598). Edward E. Ayer Collection.

The great success of Ortelius's "theater of the world" inspired the Cologne publisher Braun to undertake a collection of the world's cities. Like the *Theatrum*, the *Civitates* has extensive texts on the verso of the plates, which are themselves more narrative than most maps. Many of the cities are shown as views rather than planimetric maps, with the additional ability to show the costumes and employments of the inhabitants. The distant perspective of this view of Lisbon reduces people to tiny specks, but there is plenty of evidence of maritime trade and shipbuilding. The 140 numbered references provide a detailed gloss to the public buildings and spaces. But like any other narrative, maps can lie. Seventy-five years after the engraving of this plate, a French publisher, sensing a demand for a view of the bustling little town of New Amsterdam in America, made a slavish copy of the Lisbon view, renaming the Tagus the "Mer du Nort" (Atlantic). The medium was the message.

Madeleine de Scudéry, Map of Tenderness, in *Clelia* (London, 1678). General Collection.

Allegorical maps depicting courtship and love as a journey or exploration enjoyed a measure of popularity in French novels during the seventeenth century, in part because of public interest in and familiarity with maps. Perhaps the best known of these maps was Madeleine de Scudéry's *Carte du Tendre*, first published in 1654 in her romantic novel *Clelia* and shown here in an English translation. The map details the distractions and pitfalls—depicted as towns and landmarks—that lovers encounter along their journey from New Friendship (the town at the bottom center of the map) to intimacy.



Edward Quin, *An Atlas of Universal History in a Series of Maps*, New Edition (London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin, 1856). General Collection.

Many editors of early historical atlases narrated historical change simply and effectively by using the same base map repeatedly throughout the book. Few used this technique to greater dramatic effect than Edward Quin in his historical atlas of the world, which was first published in 1830. The 21 maps in the atlas each show the world “as known at different times” to “geographers and statesman” in history—by which he implicitly meant Western geographers and statesman.

In the initial plate, showing the world immediately after the Deluge, the dark clouds of geographical ignorance cover everything but Mesopotamia. As one pages through the atlas, the clouds gradually clear, successively revealing southern Europe and North Africa, then Northern Europe and the balance of Asia, and finally all of Africa and the Americas to the daylight of science. This plate depicts 1498, or “The Discovery of America.”



Acknowledgements:

The Smith Center would like to thank again the speakers, volunteers, and participants who made this lecture series possible. The exhibit was prepared by Robert W. Karrow, Jr. and James Akerman with the assistance of Riva Feshbach, Kristen Block, Ann Goliak, and Brent Hightower.

Of Webs and Nets

by Kristen Block

The speakers in last fall's Nebenzahl lectures encouraged us to look at maps from a new point of view, to approach every map we see with a storyteller's eyes. Here are some sites on the World Wide Web that attempt to do just that.

Cartographical Curiosities, a listing of "odd, curious, and fanciful maps from the holdings of the Map Collection, Yale University Library," offers descriptions of real and imaginary landscapes mapped from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. This site describes more than a dozen maps with unique characteristics: mapmakers misconstruing the geography of the areas they were mapping, depicting fanciful visions of strange peoples and lands, personifying the land through illustration, or drawing maps to bring allegory to life. Digital images are provided for several of Hodder & Stoughton's maps from *Geographical Fun, or Humorous Outlines of Various Countries* (1869). Asia is portrayed as Pegasus in Heinrich Bunting's 1581 *Itinerarium Sacra Scripturae*, and the metaphorical journey from birth to death is presented spatially in B. Johnson's *A Map of the Various Paths of Life* (1805).

The experiences of Captain James Cook and Joseph Banks on their first voyage of the Pacific and exploration of the island of Tahiti—as well as a later publication of Cook's journals compiled by John Hawkesworth, a well-known London man of letters—have been transcribed by the *Endeavor Project*. Maps and other images (some still in development) accompany the travel narratives.

A contemporary project hoping to tell a story through maps is entitled *World Processor*. Ingo Gunther, an artist who has exhibited more than 200 different globes in Spain, Austria, Croatia, and Japan, created these globular art pieces as "an attempt to do justice to the term 'political' and 'geo-political' globe" by telling "the lie (of abstraction and visualization) that tells the truth." One of the most evocative images is titled "People Power," in which many of the world's countries are given physical shape not by their land mass but by the percentage of the world's population that resides there. More whimsical interpretations include "Earth in 80 Languages," a white sphere with the world's population represented by the word "earth" as written in 80 languages, and my favorite, "Life in Earth," a globe turned into a goldfish bowl, complete with our world's most populous inhabitants.

The e-journal *Early Modern Literary Studies* (Dept. of English, University of Alberta) released a special issue on Literature and Geography in September 1998, edited by Richard Helgersson and Joanne Woolway Grenfell. This issue features scholarly articles on topics such as state mapping and surveillance in early modern England, the poet John Donne's "spatial imagination," and the tradition of mapping the imaginary. A particularly useful resource

included in this online issue is a lengthy "Bibliography of Secondary Texts Relating to Early Modern Literature and Geography" and a collection of links to complementary web sites, "Early Modern Cartographic Resources on the World Wide Web."

Cartographical Curiosities

www.library.yale.edu/MapColl/curious.html

Endeavor Project

<http://coombs.anu.edu.au/~cookproj/home.html>

World Processor

www.worldprocessor.com

Early Modern Literary Studies: Literature and Geography Issue

www.shu.ac.uk/emls/04-2/04-2toc.html

Recently Published

Whitfield, Peter. *New Found Lands: Maps in the History of Exploration*. London: The British Library, 1998. Viii, 200p., maps, illus. ISBN 0-7123-4557-4, \$31.

Peter Whitfield's string of books on old maps, which includes maps of the world, the oceans, and the heavens, is now joined by a volume on maps in explorations. Like the others in the series, the British Library is the publisher and the source of most of the illustrations. *New Found Lands* naturally invites comparison to the only earlier monograph on the subject, R. A. Skelton's *Explorers' Maps: Chapters in the Cartographic Record of Geographical Exploration*. The most striking difference is the quality of the illustrations. Whitfield has about 136 illustrations of old maps, most of them reproduced in color and most of them quite clear. Skelton illustrated more maps (about 195) but was limited to black and white half-tones. In the original 1958 edition, these were fair to middling; in the 1970 reprint they were uniformly wretched. In his text, Skelton strove to keep maps in the forefront of the story and his accounts of expeditions are more likely to discuss the maps themselves and to quote accounts of contemporary map use. Whitfield's text is more a concise history of exploration, illustrated with maps. Unfortunately, Whitfield missed an opportunity to integrate his maps (and in many cases, these are the same maps chosen by Skelton) with his text: no reference is ever made to a map reproduction in the text! That is to say, a map may be mentioned, but there is no indication that it is reproduced five pages earlier or six pages ahead. The index is also very rudimentary, omitting many names of people and places and failing to distinguish between references to text and references to maps. *New Found Lands* is a useful introduction to the field and will take its place in the honorable roll of map "picture books"; it's too bad, though, that the care taken with the illustrations was not matched by firmer editorial control.

Robert W. Karrow, Jr., The Newberry Library

Hopkins, Martha and Michael Buscher. *Language of the Land: The Library of Congress Book of Literary Maps*. Washington, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1999. 304 p., many plates, some col. ISBN 0-8444-0963-4, \$50.

This lavishly illustrated catalogue of more than 200 literary maps held by the Library of Congress began its life as a cartobibliographic project undertaken to support an exhibit entitled *Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America* mounted by the Library in 1993. (Note: this exhibit is still available online at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/land/>.) The authors define a "literary map" as "a map that records the location and identity of geographical places and features associated with authors and their works and serves as a guide to the worlds of novelists, poets, dramatists, and other authors of imaginative literature." This definition embraces several types of maps, including maps compiled to show the literary heritage of particular countries, regions, localities, and cultures; maps appearing in specific literary works; and maps of imaginary worlds, legends, and folktales. Of these, the first category, consisting largely of twentieth-century maps illustrating the literary landscapes of the United States and parts thereof, are best represented here. Some of the maps relating to specific authors and works will be more familiar to readers. These include many maps previously described either in J. B. Post's *Atlas of Fantasy* or Manguel and Guadalupi's *Dictionary of Imaginary Places*, but also many maps from Eastern Bloc publishers that have escaped earlier compilations. The illustrations, including a large section of color plates, are usually too small to read in detail, but they are sharp and provide a clear impression of the content and style of each item. The annotations are helpful, though they are occasionally repetitive and tilt more toward description than insight. Hopkins's introduction provides an insightful overview of the history of the genre, focusing in particular on publishers that specialized in American literary heritage maps. *Language of the Land* will not only entertain many idly curious readers but will go a long way towards establishing this largely neglected genre as a legitimate object of study.

James R. Akerman, The Newberry Library

Smail, Daniel Lord. *Imaginary Cartographies: Possession and Identity in Late Medieval Marseille*. Ithaca, NY & London: Cornell University Press, 1999. 256 p., 9 plates. ISBN 0-8014-3626-5, \$37.50.

Imaginary Cartographies is a masterful case study of the relationship between spatial representation and the emergence of identity in late medieval and early modern Marseille. Through exhaustive archival and theoretical research, Smail explores the ways in which notorial records refer to an individual's relationship to the territory, thereby revealing the emergence of the notion of personal and national identity.

By examining land ownership, territorial division, and the origins of how individuals have been linked to specific

spaces in the urban environment, this book demonstrates how the use of cartography in certain notorial practices plays a determinate role in the development of standard cartographic practices, as well as the construction of a nascent local and national imaginary. Smail's research on these notorial practices reveals the graphic and linguistic methods by which people conceived of their relationship to the land, and how the location of the self within a territory reveals a certain personal relationship to that space. Smail establishes four predominant cartographic referents used in notorial practices for indicating an individual's relationship to the city of Marseille: divisions of streets, *insulae* (the term for city blocks in the Latin cartography of the time), the lines of vicinities, and vernacular landmarks. Although modern urban city plans eventually privileged lines of division determined by streets, Smail's analyses of these four concurrent traditions links relational practices to a larger sociology of identity and demonstrates how social memory emerges from the medieval archive (28).

The author's convincing argument allows his readers to rethink not only how identity was articulated in the late medieval and early modern period, but also how both visual and linguistic spatial representations intersect in an emergent national imagination. The scope of Smail's work will appeal across lines of discipline, as this book engages current theoretical debates about the relationship of language and space to national identity, and lays out a solid methodological approach, navigating smoothly between the theoretical and the archival.

Elisabeth Hodges, Harvard University

Also Received

Gatrell, Anthony C. and Markku Löytönen, ed. *GIS and Health*. London and Philadelphia: Taylor & Francis, 1998. 212 p., illus., cloth. ISBN 0-7484-07790.

Kennedy, Liam, et.al. *Mapping the Great Irish Famine: A Survey of the Famine Decades*. Dublin: Four Courts Press, 1999. 220 p., illus., cloth. ISBN 1-85182-353-0, \$60.

McIntosh, Gregory C., comp. *Antique Map Reproductions: A Directory of Publishers and Distributors of Antique Map, Atlas, and Globe Facsimiles and Reproductions*. Lakewood, CA: Plus Ultra Publishing, 1998. 56 p., paper. ISBN 0-9667462-0-1, \$10.95.



The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at the Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **James R. Akerman**, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; email akermanj@newberry.org. Visit the Newberry Library's Web site, www.newberry.org, to find more information about its fellowships, cartographic collections, and the various activities and publications of the Smith Center.

Smith Center News Briefs

2001 Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations

The Smith Center invites submissions to the Nebenzahl Prize for Dissertations in the History of Cartography. This prize is awarded every two years to the author of a recently completed dissertation, in any field, which is judged by the prize committee to have made the most significant contribution to the study of the history of cartography. The prize will be awarded on the basis of the dissertation's originality, scholarship, and writing quality.

An outright prize of \$1,500 will be presented to the author at the time of the award. Prize winners will also receive a fellowship to support research related to revision or expansion of the dissertation to be done in residence at the Newberry Library. The fellowship carries a stipend of \$800 per month and will be prorated for periods of two weeks to two months. Prize winners will be offered a review of their dissertations by the University of Chicago Press.

Doctoral dissertations in any field are welcome, provided a significant portion of the dissertation is concerned with the history of cartography. Entries must be submitted to the competition no later than November 1, 2000. The dissertation must have been approved by an accredited Ph.D. granting institution during the 24-month period prior to the competition deadline (November 1, 1998-October 31, 2000). Submissions from outside the United States are welcome, so long as the copy submitted is in English. Two paper copies of the dissertation, one in bound form and one unbound, inclusive of all illustrations, must be submitted along with three letters of recommendation and appropriate documentation from the Ph.D. granting institution. Authors will be notified of the results of the competition after January 1, 2001.

For further information about the prize, contact James Akerman, Director, The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; phone (312) 255-3523; email akermanj@newberry.org.

Museum Resources for Geography Education

Smith Center staff have been collaborating with K-12 educators on staff at several of Chicago's museums, including the Field Museum, Adler Planetarium, Shedd Aquarium, Chicago Botanical Gardens, and the Art Institute, on plans for an all-day workshop on Chicago's geography. This workshop will be offered to teachers attending the National Council for Geography Education conference in August.

Briefly Noted

Compiled by Kristen Block

Conferences and Workshops

The University of Alberta Libraries' William C. Wonders Map Collection will host an international conference of cartographers and map librarians in Edmonton, Alberta on **May 31-June 4, 2000**. *Cartography and Map Collections for a New Century* brings together the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, the Canadian Cartographic Association, and the Western Association of Map Libraries to explore concerns such as the role of GIS in academic libraries; moving map collections; electronic maps; maps on the web; the impact of new technologies on map design; cartographic education; and the use of maps and digital data in teaching, research, and map production. Watch the conference Web site (www.library.ualberta.ca/maps2000) for further details. Additional information can be obtained from David L. Jones, Maps Librarian, William C. Wonders Map Collection, Science and Technology Library, 1-26 Cameron Library, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2J8; phone (780) 492-3433; fax (780) 492-2721; or email david.jones@ualberta.ca.

The European Science Foundation presents *Mapping Europe's Historic Boundaries and Borders*, an exploratory workshop on historic boundary mapping, which will be held **June 1-3, 2000** in Florence at the European University Institute. The workshop will be a small gathering of specialized researchers involved in creating records of historic boundaries, either through GIS techniques or traditional mapping. The European Science Foundation would like to encourage interested persons from Austria, France, Poland, Portugal, Spain, and other ESF members not currently represented to register for the event. For more information, send an email to mblumenroeder@esf.org.

The European Map Curators Group will hold its 12th conference at the Royal Library in Copenhagen **June 27-July 1, 2000**. *Caught in the WEB or Spinning It? The Role of Map Curators in Building WWW Sources of Cartographic Information* focuses on the many challenges that face map curators with the explosion of recent technological developments in imaging and Internet technology. The conference will focus on the creation, development, and maintenance of new virtual collections by map libraries and consider the problems that need to be addressed for these projects to be successful. Providing effective access to such images will be a central concern. The conference program and registration details are available online at www.kb.nl/infolev/liber/12th.htm or can be obtained from Chris Fleet, Map Library, National Library of Scotland, 33 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SL, Scotland; email c.fleet@nls.uk.

An international research conference, *Integrating Geographic Systems (GIS) and Environmental*

Modeling: Problems, Prospects, and Needs for Research, will be convened in Banff, Alberta, Canada, from **September 2–8, 2000**. The meeting provides a scientific and technical forum for improving spatio-temporal predictive modeling of processes, events, and phenomena for environmental problem solving. Initial funding has been provided by the National Science Foundation and other agencies with interest in environmental-societal interactions and change. Additional information is available via the web at www.colorado.edu/Research/cires/banff. To discuss the conference program or contributions to it, write to: Conference Secretariat, GIS/EM4, Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES), CIRES Building 216, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0216; email GISEM4@colorado.edu.

To mark the momentous occasion of the new millennium, the British Cartographic Society (BCS) and the Society of Cartographers (SoC) have decided to join forces in promoting **Cartography 2000**, a conference to be held in Oxford **September 5–8, 2000**. The conference will include excursions and presentations on topics such as freelance cartography, cartography in local government, education and training in cartography, and map curators and archiving. For more information contact conference coordinator David Fairbairn, Department of Geomatics, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU; phone 0191 222 6353; fax 0191 222 8691; email dave.fairbairn@ncl.ac.uk.

The International Map Collectors' Society will meet at the National and University Library of Iceland in Reykjavik for its 19th international symposium on **September 15–18, 2000**. The library will open an exhibition of old maps of Iceland in conjunction with the symposium. The IMCoS symposium will include tours and several optional outings around the country. For more information, visit the symposium Web site, www.harvey27.demon.co.uk/imcos/reykjavik.htm or contact the symposium organizer c/o Iceland Conferences, Ferdaskrifstofa Islands, Lagmuli 4, P. O. Box 8650, IS – 128 Reykjavik, Iceland; phone +354 485 4400; fax +354 585 4490; email congress@icelandtravel.is.

The 15th International Conference on Medievalism, sponsored by *Studies in Medievalism*, will be held **September 27–30, 2000**, on the campus of Hope College in Holland, Michigan. The conference will be fully interdisciplinary; papers are invited on art, architecture, history, religion, literature, popular culture, medieval studies, music, and philosophy. Proposals for papers or for full sessions are requested, and should be sent no later than June 16, 2000 to the conference organizer, Dr. Gwendolyn Morgan, Department of English, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT 59717; phone (406) 994-5190; email morgan@english.montana.edu.

The Stewart Museum at Ile Sainte-Hélène in Montreal will host a symposium on globes **October 19–22, 2000**. This weekend symposium will feature Christian Jacob, Catherine Hofmann, Robert Derome, Peter van der

Krogt, Elly Dekker, and Jan Mokre. Participants will be given the opportunity to visit Montreal and the Stewart Museum's globe exhibit, guest curated by Ed Dahl, and attend an evening banquet and reception. For more information, please contact Eileen Meillon, Stewart Museum, P.O. Box 1200, Station A, Montreal, H3C 2Y9 Canada, phone (514) 861-6701, fax (514) 284-0123; or email emeillon@stewart-museum.org.

The McIntire Department of Art at the University of Virginia will sponsor its **9th Annual Graduate Student Symposium on November 4, 2000**. The symposium's theme, **Art and the City**, will focus on the complex relationships between art and the city. Papers will be presented by students studying in all disciplines and historical periods on themes such as the city as a work of art; urbanism; picturing the city; the idea of the city in intellectual history; and public art. For more information contact Mary Leclere, McIntire Department of Art, University of Virginia, Fayerweather Hall, P.O. Box 400130, Charlottesville, VA 22904-4130; phone (804) 243-8649; fax (804) 924-3647; email mkl4k@virginia.edu; or Ellen Daugherty, email ekd3q@virginia.edu.

The Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC) will hold a conference on **December 9, 2000**. **From the Low Countries to the High Seas: Dutch Maps from the Age of Discoveries** will feature presentations by Hans Kok, IMCoS representative for the Netherlands, Dr. Peter van der Krogt from Utrecht University, and Rodney Shirley, eminent map historian and author of *The Mapping of the World*. Francis Herbert, Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society, will serve as conference chairman. Other invited speakers include Dr. Uwe Schnall from the German Maritime Museum-Bremerhaven and Dr. Wim Ligdentag, an authority in the Netherlands on the exploration of polar regions. A small exhibit of original maps and sea charts is also planned in conjunction with the event. For more information on the event, please contact the BIMCC Secretary, Veronique Van de Kerckhof, W. de Croylaan 23, 3001 Heverlee, Belgium; phone +32 0 2 772 69 09; email bimcc@bigfoot.com.

Dates for the **Bonnington Map Fair**, held at the Bonnington Hotel in London, are as follows: **May 15, June 3–4, July 10, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 6, and December 11, 2000**. Visit www.AntiqueMaps.co.uk for exhibitor lists and directions to the map fair, or contact David Bannister 26 Kings Road, Cheltenham GL52 6BG, UK; phone 01242 514287; fax 01242 513890; email DB@AntiqueMaps.co.uk.

Exhibits

The Boston University Art Gallery presented **Mapping Cities** this past January and February, which chronicled the key periods of urban map production in Jerusalem, Rome, Paris, Amsterdam, London, New York, and Boston. Several of the maps representing these seven cities were loaned to the exhibit by the Harvard Map Collection.

An exhibit entitled *Visible Traces: Rare Books and Special Collections from the National Library of China*, held at the Queens Borough Public Library in Jamaica, closed on March 15, 2000. Included in the collection of 68 objects were several hand-drawn maps and etchings. An essay about the exhibit can be read at www.queenslibrary.org/gallery/curent.htm.

Maps from the **Puertas-Mosquera Collection** were on display this April in Santiago de Compostela, Spain. The Colexio de Fonseca housed more than 180 maps for this exhibit, which focused on the collection's maps and sea charts of Galacia. Navigational and territorial themes were presented alongside urban and historical representations with items from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries.

Opening in February and showing through **March 2001**, the Stewart Museum (situated at the Fort on Île Sainte-Hélène in Montreal) presents *Yes! The World is Round: A closer look at early globes, maps and scientific instruments*, guest curated by Ed Dahl. More than 35 early terrestrial and celestial globes, accompanied by early maps, rare books, scientific instruments and armillary spheres will provide global visions of the universe as it was represented by scientists living from the period of the Renaissance to the nineteenth century. Information is available from Sylvia Deschênes, phone (514) 861-6703, ext. 225; email sdeschenes@stewart-museum.org.

Opening this **April and continuing through January 2001**, the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine will present *Charting Neptune's Realm: From Classical Mythology to Satellite Imagery*. This exhibit traces the special iconography mariners have developed over the centuries to depict the fleeting, ephemeral conditions of the oceans represented by changes in winds, currents, depths, sea surface temperatures, and other transitory features. Visit the Osher Map Library Web site at www.usm.maine.edu/maps for information on open hours and directions.

From **March 13–June 21, 2000**, New York's Hebrew Union College will present *A Mirror of Jewish Life: A Selection from the Moldovan Family Collection*. The Moldovan Collection is one of the most important Judaica collections in the world, and among the 90 rare works on display will be the DeAngeles map and LeRouge's *Holy Land*. The exhibit is located at the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion at One West 4th Street (between Broadway and Mercer Street); for group tour information please call (212) 824-2205.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison has opened an exhibit featuring its map collections from which will show through **June 2000**, entitled *Windows on the World*. This exhibit is aimed at the general public and university community, and highlights some of the many historical map resources currently available in the collections of the University Library and Wisconsin Historical Society. For more information, contact the university library's

Department of Special Collections at (608) 262-3243 or visit the virtual exhibit at www.library.wisc.edu/libraries/SpecialCollections/histcart/index.htm.

The National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. presents *Vikings: The North Atlantic Saga*, a major traveling exhibition and educational initiative, showing **April 29–September 4, 2000**. The year 2000 marks the 1000-year anniversary of the Vikings' arrival in North America. Over 200 artifacts will be on display, including an analysis of the "Vinland Map," which reinforces the suspicion that this purported medieval map of the new world is a forgery. For information, call (202) 357-2700; or visit the Museum's Web site at www.mnh.si.edu.

An exhibit titled *From Flanders to the Lower Rhine: Commerce and Culture* will be on display at the Kultur- und Stadthistorisches Museum in Duisburg, Germany from **May 9–August 6, 2000**. Maps, town views, and plans will be included in this exhibit. For more information, call +49 203 283 26 56; fax +49 203 283 43 30; or email kult.stadthist.museum@duisburg.de.

Thirty-six contemporary artists of international fame will provide a contemporary perspective on the transformation of the image of the world in *Orbis Terrarum*, an exhibit opening at the Museum Plantin-Moretus in Antwerp, Belgium on **June 22, and running through September 22, 2000**. The confrontation between the ancient world view of "terra incognita" and the contemporary world view of "global village" is at the center of this exhibition. Featured in the exhibition is the first historical atlas, Abraham Ortelius's 1570 *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. The site of the exhibit, the Museum Plantin-Moretus, once known as the Officina Plantiniana, where Ortelius's atlas was produced, lends its own significant presence to the exhibition. In addition to the commissioned art, about 20 major atlases from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries will be on display. For more information visit the exhibit web site at www.dma.be/cultuur/museum_plantinmoretus/expo_eng.html or contact the Museum Plantin-Moretus by phone +32 3 221 14 50; fax +32 3 221 14 71; or email Museum.Plantin.Moretus@dma.be.

Map Societies and Lectures

The "Maps and Society" lecture series ends on **May 18, 2000** as Dr. Jim Egan (English, Brown University) will present a talk on "'From India's Savage Plain': Maps from Eighteenth-Century Georgia and the Colonial American South." All "Maps and Society" lectures are held at the University of London's Warburg Institute at 5:00 p.m. Admission is free, and each meeting is followed by refreshments. Inquiries should be directed to Tony Campbell, Map Librarian, British Library Map Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB; phone 0171 412 7525; fax 0171 412 7780; or email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

The **Chicago Map Society** will meet at 5:30 p.m. at the Newberry Library on **May 18, 2000** for a lecture on "Maps of the White City, 1893." Diane Dillon, Assistant

Professor of Art History at Northwestern University and a Newberry Library fellow, will illustrate and discuss the wide variety of maps and views which were produced for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. For more information, contact Robert W. Karrow, phone (312) 255-3554, or email karrowr@newberry.org.

The Oxford Seminars in Cartography present the final speaker of their 1999–2000 program on **May 25, 2000**. Ralph Hyde (London Guildhall Library) will speak on "Parish Maps of London, 1686–1900: Recording an Overlooked Source." The seminar will begin at 5:00 p.m. in the School of Geography, Mansfield Road, Oxford. For further information, please contact Nick Millea, Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG; phone 01865 277013; fax 01865 277139; or email nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk.

The Osher Library Associates have planned two lectures to be held at the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine. First, on **June 1, 2000**, Pat McGlamery, Map Librarian at the University of Connecticut, will speak on George Eldridge, the nineteenth-century chartmaker best known for the *Eldridge Tide and Pilot Book*. The second lecture will feature David Bosse, Librarian of Historic Deerfield, Massachusetts on **October 3, 2000**. Mr. Bosse is the author of *Civil War Newspaper Maps: A Historical Atlas* (1993) and, more recently, several essays on the Boston map trade in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Both meetings begin at 6:30 p.m. For more information, contact the Osher Library Associates, 156 West Elm Street, Yarmouth, MN 04096-7904; fax (207) 846-8640; email ajordan1@maine.rr.com.

The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) meets for their annual London June weekend, held on **June 2–4, 2000**. A reception at Jonathan Potter's Gallery in London on Friday evening will be followed by Saturday's excursion to the British Library, where members will see "Royal Maps for Kings and Queens," a tour of building, the Map Room, and exhibition areas. The evening dinner and lecture will feature the Helen Wallis Award presentation and a talk by Lawrence Worms on "Map Makers of London." On Sunday guests will enjoy attending a map fair at the Commonwealth Conference and Events Centre. To register or for more information, contact Harry Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, London SW16 1NQ; phone +44 (0) 208655 6084; fax +44 (0) 208677 5417; email harrypearce@whsp.freemove.co.uk.

Maps and Popular Culture is the topic of the Second Biennial **Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography**, which will be held on **October 6, 2000**. The lectures are co-sponsored by the University of Texas at Arlington's Libraries' Special Collections Division, the Center for Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography, and the Friends of the UTA Libraries. Speakers and their lectures include: James Akerman (The Newberry Library), "Riders Wanted: Maps as Promotional

Tools in the American Transportation Industry"; Tom Conley (Harvard University), "Worlds Apart: Maps in Classical Cinema and the Modern Movie"; Richard Francaviglia (University of Texas at Arlington), "Cover the Earth: The Role of Maps in Advertising and Promotion"; Mark Monmonier (Syracuse University), "Maps in the Media: News, Factoids, Explanations, and Entertainment"; and Dennis Reinhartz (University of Texas at Arlington), "Making it Real: The Mapping of the Fictional, Fantastic, and Futuristic." Participants are also invited to attend the fall meeting of the **Texas Map Society** at UTA on the following day, **October 7**. For more information about the Virginia Garrett Lectures or the Texas Map Society meeting, please contact Katherine Goodwin, Special Collections Division, UTA Libraries, Box 19497, Arlington, TX 76019-0497; phone (817) 272-5329; email goodwin@library.uta.edu.

The Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle will take an excursion to the Bibliothèque nationale de France on **October 6, 2000**. The morning session will include a general presentation of the Map Section, the map and atlas repository, and the restored atelier. In the afternoon, members will look at a collection of maps and travel manuscripts from the Collections de la Société de Géographie de Paris, with a particular look at the exploration of Africa, followed by a presentation of original maps illustrating the discovery of "La Nouvelle France," which was later absorbed into present-day Canada. Further information is available by writing to: Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle, 71, Av. Des Camélias, B-1150 Brussels; phone/fax +32 2 772 69 09; email bimcc@bigfoot.com.

Documenting the Past—Discovering the Future is the theme for the 40th annual meeting of the **Society for the History of Discoveries**. Held **October 12–14, 2000**, the weekend meeting will offer tours of the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, the Treasures exhibit at the Jefferson Building, the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress, and George Washington's Mt. Vernon estate. More information is available from Eric W. Wolf, Program Chairman, Society for the History of Discoveries, 6300 Waterway Drive, Falls Church, VA 22044; fax (703) 256-6837; email ewwolf@capaccess.org; or visit the Society's web site at www.sochistdisc.org.

The annual conference of the **Eastern Historical Geography Association** will be held in Bar Harbor, Maine on **October 19–21, 2000**. The conference will include a walking tour of Bar Harbor, a presentation by noted landscape architect Patrick Chasse on the designed landscapes of Mound Desert Island, and a field trip through the eastern half of the island and Acadia National Park. The themes of the conference will be early European exploration of the eastern seaboard, the historical geography of tourism, and the preservation of natural and cultural landscapes. Paper abstracts should be submitted by August 1, 2000 to

Stephen J. Hornsby, Canadian-American Center, University of Maine, 154 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04473, phone (207) 581-4226, fax (207) 581-4223, email hornsby@maine.maine.edu.

Fellowships and Awards

John Rennie Short, Professor of Geography at the Maxwell School at Syracuse University, has been awarded the **Alexander O. Vietor Visiting Fellowship** by the Bienecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University. The fellowship was awarded to support his project on cartographic encounters in the mapping of the United States West.

Entries for the **Walter W. Ristow Prize in the History of Cartography and Map Librarianship** are sought by the Washington Map Society. This competition is open to all full or part-time upper-level undergraduate, graduate, and first-year postdoctoral students. Entries are to be research papers or bibliographic studies related to cartographic history and/or map librarianship. The winner will receive \$500, a one-year membership in the Washington Map Society, and the winning paper will be published in *The Portolan*, the journal of the Washington Map Society. Entries must be postmarked by **June 1, 2000**. For more information contact John Docktor, 150 South Strathcona Drive, York, PA 17403-3833, email jdocktor@cyberia.com.

The American Geographical Society and Golda Meir Library at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee announce the **Helen and John S. Best Research Fellowships** for 2001 for research projects in the history of cartography, history of geographic thought, discovery and exploration, historical geography, or history themes with a significant geographical component. The program is intended to help bring to the AGS Collection scholars who reside beyond commuting distance of UWM and whose research would benefit from extensive use of the collections. Fellowships are given to established scholars or doctoral students who have completed their coursework, for periods of up to four weeks accompanied by a weekly stipend of \$375. Applications must be made in writing to the AGSC Curator and must be postmarked by **September 16, 2000**. For more information, please call (414) 229-6282 or send an email to agsc@leardo.lib.uwm.edu.

The trustees of the **J.B. Harley Research Fellowships Trust Fund** are pleased to announce the seventh series of awards offering support to scholars doing research in the London map collections. **Lindsay F. Braun** (History, Rutgers University) will research "Imperial and National Cartographies of South Africa, 1835-1948"; "The Mapping of the Levant, 1840-1920" by **Prof. Michael F. Davie** (Geography, Université François-Rabelais); and **Felicia M. Else** (Art History, Washington University), "The Depiction of Waterways and Bridges in Sixteenth-Century Maps of Florence and Tuscany." Details of past awards are available at www.ihrinfo.ac.uk/maps/harflws.html. To apply for a fellowship, write to the Honorable Secretary, c/o British

Library Map Library, 96 Euston Road, St. Pancras, London NW1 2DB. Closing date for fellowship applications is **November 1, 2000**.

Web News

The David Rumsey Collection, one of the largest private collections of historic maps in the United States, has just gone online. The David Rumsey Collection comprises over 150,000 maps from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, primarily of North and South America, and includes globes, atlases, separate maps, geographies, map ephemera, and more. The Web site currently contains over 2,300 high-resolution digital images from this collection, and by year's end, that number should increase to over 5,000. The collection is searchable by several criteria, and each image can be enlarged on-screen.

www.davidrumsey.com

The British Library's Department of Manuscripts has a new presence on the Internet. Many of the Library's printed indexes are now available online. The Library's curators encourage users to check out the site's search capabilities.

<http://molcat.bl.uk>

Piero Falchetta has compiled the table of contents pages of the 51 published volumes of *Imago Mundi* at his Web site. This site is accessible only Monday-Friday 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Saturday 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. Central Europe Time. North Americans should seek out the site during the morning hours.

<http://geoweb.venezia.sbn.it/geoweb/HSL/ImagoMundi/ImagoMundi.html>

Boudewijn Meijer has recently posted a new online reference list of videos, CD-ROMs, microform, and slide sets relating to maps and cartography. He encourages those with additional or updated information to notify him of more items that should be posted.

www.turn.to/mapref

A "**New York State Map Pathfinder**" is now available on the Internet. This guide consists of links to approximately 200 digital images of maps of New York State, or of areas within the state. Compiler David Allen plans to add more maps to the pathfinder and hopes that anyone who knows of additional map images would contact him.

www.sunysb.edu/libmap/nypath1.htm

Other Announcements

After more than 20 years in Tring, Hertfordshire, **Map Collector Publications Ltd.** has moved its offices and bookshop to Waddesdon, Buckinghamshire. Visitors are welcome to visit the more spacious shop at The Nook, 74 High Street, Waddesdon, Bucks HP18 0JL, phone 0 1296 651997, fax 0 1296 658892. Email (gp86@dial.pipex.com) and Web site (www.mapcollector.com) remain the same.

Map Talk

by Patrick Morris

BOUNDARY, *n.* In political geography, an imaginary line between two nations, separating the imaginary rights of one from the imaginary rights of the other.

— Ambrose Bierce (Lieutenant, U.S. Engineer Department, later journalist and satirist)
The Devil's Dictionary. New York: A. & C. Boni, 1911.



Indian Territory with part of the adjoining State of Kansas. Prepared from the Map of Daniel C. Major U.S. Ast. Showing the Boundaries of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations the Creek, Seminole, and Leased Indian Country established by authority of the Council of Indian Affairs in 1858-59 and from Lieut. Col. J.F. Johnston's Map of the Southern Boundary of Kansas in 1837. United States Engineer Bureau War Department, 1866. Graff Collection.